Calcoin News

QUARTERLY MAGAZINE

of the

California State Numismatic Association

CONTENTS

Literary Awards	Page 106
Rise and Fall of the Netherlands Empire	107
Flying Eagle Cent	111
Curator's Comments	112
Replicas, Copies and Restrikes	113
Librarian's Notes	114
American Trade Dollar	115
World War II — Corregidor	118
Obsolete Mormon Notes	119
New Way to Commemorate Coin Week	120
Who's Who in California Numismatics	121
Long Beach Convention	123
Convention Host	125
From the Desk of the Secretary	127
North of the Tehachapis	128
South of the Tehachapis	130
1962 Trade Dollars	133
Exhibit at Savings and Loan	135
Index to Calcoin News, Volume 16 — 1962	136
Calendar of Numismatic Events	140

Volume 16, Number 4

FALL, 1962

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE — By CLIFFORD L. LISS

LITERARY AWARDS

One of the highlights of the banquet at our spring conventions is the awarding of the coveted silver and bronze medals for the best and second-best articles appearing in the four issues of **Calcoin News** during the previous year.

It is indeed a great honor to be the recipient of one of these awards. In many cases the articles being considered by the three judges are all so excellent that it is a very difficult job to come to a decision.

Early this year I appointed a committee of three—**Les Lodge, F. E. Howard** and **Lou Panosh**—to work out a point system for the judging of these articles. This point system to be similar to that used by the exhibit award judges at our conventions, and which point system has worked out quite well in the past. A point system for the literary awards should work equally well.

The following was agreed upon:

	points
1—Numismatic Information	35
2—General Reader Appeal	25
3—Scope and Coverage	15
4—Research	15
5—Originality	10
Total	100

Those persons having articles printed in **Calcoin News** may be assured that their papers will be judged by this point system. Likewise those persons appointed in future years as judges will have a definite guide for their assistance in determining the winners.

Now that we have a guide for judging, I would like to ask for papers on numismatic items from everyone who can find time to write. Local club presidents could help by having a Papers Contest in their clubs. Possibly we could swamp our editor with numismatic items!

—CSNA—

ATTN: AUCTIONEERS

Bids are invited for the auctions to be held in conjunction with the April 1963 San Jose and November 1963 Santa Barbara CSNA conventions. A package bid should be made for the two convention auctions.

Interested dealer-auctioneers should submit written bids to Clifford L. Liss, CSNA President, Apartment 7-M, 310 Arballo Dr., San Francisco 27, Calif.

Selection will be made by the Executive Board at the Long Beach convention, this November, and announcement made at that time as to the successful bidder.

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Vol. 16 FALL 1962 No. 4

Rise and Fall of the Netherlands Empire

By MILTON C. STRAUCH, Daly City

There is no other country in the world like Holland! The Dutch have a motto, "God made the world, but the Dutch made Holland." For centuries these methodical, practical and resourceful people have been rolling back the sea. Years ago, Holland ("Hollow-land") was nothing but swamp lands. Much of Holland is below sea level, and has been "stolen" from the sea.

Until 1476 the Netherlands was an agglomeration of small counties, duchies and independent cities affiliated either with the Holy Roman Empire or the French Kings. The coinage was typically medieval, and emanated from whomever happened to be in possession at the time. These coins reflected no local character.

Under the reign of Charles V of Spain the country was prospering, and a sense of nationalism or unity developed. By 1568 the Dutch were in open insurrection against Spanish domination. The revolt, under leadership of William the Silent, started with a small victory but later met with many reverses.

The town of Leyden heroically withstood a terrific and long siege by the Spaniards. In order to break this siege, the Dutch opened the dikes and flooded the pasture land, permitting their fleet to sail near the city gates. The Spanish, led by the Duke of Alva, were annihilated. Before the siege was broken, however, the citizens ran out of metal for coining. Bibles from the churches were collected and sent to the city's temporary mint, where they were laminated and pressed into the original dies that were designed for metal coins. Typical of how a coin represents an historic period are the coins from Leyden, minted both in silver and paper (5-sols, 1574).

Haarlem did not fare so well as her sister city, and was retaken by the Spanish. The conquerors exacted a terrible vengeance, murdering all the soldiers in the town. During the siege the governor of Haarlem donated his personal silver objects, which were melted down for coinage.

In 1577 Haarlem was recaptured by William of Orange, and was incorporated permanently in the United Netherlands. This was the period when, along with establishment of Dutch independence, this tiny nation started to gain mastery of the sea which it held for a substantial length of time. It was not until many years later that the British were to challenge this position.

William the Silent, the first Stadholder of Holland, Count of Nassau and Prince of Orange, was the father of the Dutch Republic. William was murdered in 1584, but his son, Maurice, an able military man, carried on. The dynasty of the House of Orange-Nassau began. The name was derived from an ancient independent principality in the south of France. The origin of the House never has been established clearly; according to tradition, the first Prince of Orange dates back to the time of Charlemagne.

The Union of Utrecht, 1581, was signed by the seven original provinces (Holland, Zeeland, Utrecht, Gelderland, Groningen, Friesland and Overijssel) and independence of Spain was declared. Because of provincial tradition and separatist feeling, this was a very loose federation.

In 1609 a truce was signed between the Netherlands and Spain. This period was a time of great progress. Dutch commercial interests covered almost the entire world. In 1601 the Dutch East India Company received a charter; and in 1621 the Dutch West India Company was formed. The Treaty of Westphalia, 1648, gave recognition of independence by Spain to the Netherlands. This period of Dutch history was known as the Golden Age.

During the war between the Netherlands and Spain, all Dutch ships had been forbidden to enter any Spanish or Portuguese ports for trade. This shut them off from access to tropical products and greatly hampered their

vast European coastal trade. Thus they were induced to obtain these wares at their source. The United Amsterdam Co. started trading in 1594 and by 1596 the first Dutch ships appeared in the Indies.

The Amsterdam silver trade dollar of 8 reals and its fractions was coined to compete with the Spanish piece of eight. This coin has the distinction also of being the first dollar-size coin minted under the Netherlands rule for the Indies.

The United Company of Zeeland issued a dollar in 1597 of eight reals, and which is a much scarcer coin than the Amsterdam dollar. The various companies established in the seaport towns of Holland and Zeeland were doing one another much harm by their competition. For this reason the States-General decided to unite them, and in 1602 the United East India Company was incorporated. This company represented the important trading cities of Amsterdam, Rotterdam and Middleburg. It had the right to declare war, make peace, and coin money. Coins were struck in the Netherlands, such as ducats, lion dollars,rix dollars, shillings, stuivers, and later, ducatoons, for use in the Indies.

The Dutch arrived in Java about 1618. This island was the important trading and cultural center of the Indies. From Batavia, Holland controlled most of the inter-Asiatic trade from as far as Persia to Japan. The Java mint issued gold ducats, half riders and rupees, together with copper doits and silver stuivers. The provinces of Holland, Gelderland, Overijssel and West Friesland minted ducatoons showing on obverse the provincial shield motto and underneath the company's bale-mark, and on reverse a man on horseback and the legend "Vcrenigde Oestindische Compaigne," which translated means United East India Company. The coins issued by the colony differed only by a special inscription "V.O.C." Ducatoons of this type were minted from 1726 to 1751.

The Dutch strengthened their hold on the most important islands, and eventually broke the Portuguese monopoly on the riches of the East Indies and took over. Three, one and half-guilder pieces were struck by the company from 1786 to 1791; on obverse Neerlandia standing, holding a spear with liberty cap, the left arm resting on a Bible placed on a column with scroll work, the date below. On reverse, arms of the States-General, the bale mark and inscription.

The charter of the United East India Company expired in 1799. This not only because the company had fallen into decay, but because of political changes in the Netherlands. In 1798, the Batavian Republic had taken over all assets and powers of the older company. The coinage remained the same with exception of the name Batavian India. Minor coins continued to be issued such as the copper doits with the shield of the province on obverse, and on reverse India Batav or Java. Bonks of one to eight stuivers

were issued. They were a bar or ingot of copper with flattened ends which were stamped with denomination and date (1803). These coins were discontinued in 1804.

In 1806 the Batavian Republic disintegrated and Napoleon made his brother, Louis, King of Holland. Under this French period, coins used were French coppers of one and two stuivers (sols), with the bust of Louis XVI. These coins were declared current in the Indies as well as were the previous Dutch issues. Later, French coins with the initial of Napoleon were placed in circulation.

While the Netherlands was annexed to France, the British prepared to occupy these colonies. In August 1811, after several skirmishes, the governor-general was forced to surrender Java and its dependencies to the English. All coinage under British administration was struck at Soerabaja.

The imminent return of the Indies to the Dutch after the fall of Napoleon in 1813 was a public secret in Europe. British policy favored a strong Netherlands on the opposite shore of the English channel. According to the Treaty of Vienna, Aug. 13, 1814, the greater part of the colonies was returned. It was not until 1816, however, that Java and its dependencies were ceded back to the Netherlands.

After the Dutch regained the territory, words on the coinage were changed to read "Netherlands Indies." No gold or silver coins were minted in the Indies after 1817—just minor pieces. The newly founded Netherlands Trading Company handled transportation and distribution of the products in Europe. The Dutch fleet again became important. It was only during the second half of the nineteenth century that the Netherlands Indies government began to take a more direct interest in the Outer Territories; this because several foreign powers contemplated occupying loosely held areas.

The coinage of Kings William I and II are similar. A one guilder was struck (1821-1840) which has on observe the King's bust and on reverse the crowned shield of the Netherlands, below the shield, "Nederlandsch Indie." Copper doits and stuivers also were minted for circulation in the Indies. The coinage of King William III and Queen Wilhelmina continued on the same lines as before, with some minor modifications. Gold ducats, quarter and tenth silver guilders, and minor copper coins of two, one and half-cents were issued. (On Dec. 27, 1949, the Netherlands relinquished rule of more than 350 years and declared Indonesia a sovereign republic.)

The Cape of Good Hope was settled first in 1652 by the Dutch India Company. The Hollanders remained in power until 1795, when a British land and sea force occupied the Cape. The area changed hands twice, but in 1814 the British obtained the territory. The so-called ship guilder and its fractions were struck in 1802 at the Enkhuizen mint. When these coins arrived at the Cape, the territory was found to be again under British occupation, so the ship continued on to Batavia. The Cape coins, once introduced in Batavia, remained Dutch-Indian money.

From about 1604 Holland occupied parts of the Indian coast and Ceylon

in retaliation for commercial losses suffered in Brazil. The Dutch ousted the Portuguese from all of Ceylon. In 1796 they, in turn, lost the island to the British, and by the Peace of Amiens (1802) it remained a British possession. The Netherlands lost Masulipatan in 1759 and Negapatnam to the English in 1784. The remaining Netherlands' possessions in India were handed over in 1824 to the British in exchange for certain islands and trade interests in the Indies. Gold fanams and copper stuivers stamped "V.O.C.," and cash pieces were minted for the Indian colonies.

The scattered islands of the Netherlands Antilles and Surinam are all that remain in the Americas of the Dutch colonial empire that played an important role in the history of the Western Hemisphere. The Dutch intruded on the Spanish monopoly in the Caribbean. Trading, privateering and waging war on the sea with Spain more efficiently, was the purpose of Holland for founding the Dutch West India Company in 1621. The merchants of the Netherlands made such inroads on the commerce of the New World that even England passed laws which made it impossible for the American Colonies to ship their produce in Dutch vessels. In 1791 the company suffered disastrous losses which led to its liquidation. The Netherlands government thus was forced to assume control.

The history of New Amsterdam properly begins in 1609 when Henry Hudson, an Englishman in Dutch employ, sailed into the bay of New York, and then explored northward up the river which now bears his name. In 1626 Peter Minuit bought Manhattan Island from the Indians for the equivalent of $24 and erected Fort Amsterdam. During the governorship of Peter Stuyvesant, New Amsterdam was incorporated as a city (1653). The English never had relinquished claim to this area, and in 1664 Charles II sent a force to take possession of New Amsterdam (and the surrounding arca). The colonists were so discontented that the Dutch had little support and the result was a bloodless capture of New Amsterdam. The British renamed the city and province New York, and to this day one can see traces of the Dutch influence in that area. The New England stuiver is believed to have originated in Holland and used by Dutch merchants in New Amsterdam for small change; there is no clue as to the date of issue. Crosby judges the time as "that of the seventeenth century."

Dutch Guiana was first settled by the English in the early seventeenth century, but in the Anglo-Dutch War of 1665-67), the colony was seized by the Netherlands. By the Peace of Breda (1667), England kept New Amsterdam in exchange for British Guiana. In 1814, Surinam was reduced in size by the Peace of Amiens, by the return of British Guiana to England. Only copper coins of four, two and one doits of 1679 (showing a parrot on a branch), and a doit of 1764 (showing a cocoa tree and on reverse "Societeit/Van/Suriname") were issued for this colony. Coins of the Netherlands monetary system are now in general use.

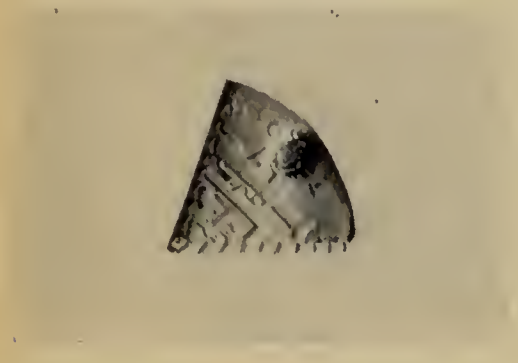
The Dutch took Pernambuco in 1630, and from there settlements spread out until they had obtained possession of an important part of the Brazilian coast (claimed by Portugal). In 1644 the Portuguese began a successful war against the Dutch and as a result Holland lost its hold on the Brazilian territory in 1654. In 1646 emergency gold ducats of three to twelve gulden were struck; and in 1654, silver ten to forty stuivers; all in square planchet and showing the bale-mark of the West India Company. All of these are extremely rare.

Saint Eustatius was settled by merchants from Flushing in 1635. It became a great trading center, particularly during the American Revolution. Statia's role was the transhipment of supplies destined for the Americas. In 1780 Great Britain declared war on Holland and the island was completely desolated. To this day it has never recovered. Countermarked Danish bits (1771) and French Cayenne sous (1797) were stamped "S.E." for use on this island.

When the Spanish abandoned Saint Martin in 1648, Flushing and French merchants divided the island. The northern part belongs to France and the southern part to thc Netherlands. Triangular cuts of 3-rcal from Spanish pillar dollars (stamped "St. Martin" and counterstamped Cayenne sous with "St. M." or "M") werc used.

The islands of Curacao were first settled in 1527 by Spain. The interest

of the Dutch in North America began as a result of their unsuccessful attempts to find a northwest route to the Indies, and also a desire to carry on trade free from Spanish interference. The Netherlands won the islands



by defeating the Spanish in 1634. Several types of triangular cut coins of Spanish and Dutch mintage with counterstamps were used. In 1822 Curacao issued a new silver stuiver. In 1900, almost 80 years later, another coin was minted for this colony—the quarter guilder. In 1901 a one-tenth guilder was minted. Both the 1900 and 1901 issues show head of Queen Wilhelmina on obverse, and on reverse crowned arms of the Netherlands with the inscription "Kolonie-C u r a c a o." While the Netherlands was under German occupation during World War II, our Denver mint struck coins for Curacao. The two and one-half gulden (1944) is the only crown-size coin issued and the smaller silver denominations all show Queen Wilhelmina, reverse crowned arms of the Netherlands and inscription "Munt Van Curacao."

Queen Juliana has issued a silver one guilder (1952) and minor coins since the start of her reign. These follow the line of the past coins with exception of the inscription, which now reads "Netherlands Antilles." Curacao, Aruba and Bonaire (Windward Islands) and Saba, Saint Martin and Saint Eustatius (Leeward Islands) were made part of the Kingdom of the Netherlands (within the Netherlands Union, 1948).

Since the seventeenth century, the

(Continued on Page 112)

FLYING EAGLE CENT

In the last issue of **Calcoin News** appeared my article "Our Lowly Penny," and in which I wrote—"The Flying Eagle cent is the shortest lived coin in our history, being issued in 1856 as a pattern, and in 1857 and 1858 as the standard issue cent . . . I have not been able to ascertain from any source why this particular design of the cent did not continue for a longer period."

Charles R. Hoskins of the Money Museum, National Bank of Detroit, has written me: "I noticed you stated you did not know why the design of the Flying Eagle cent was discontinued only two years after its authorization. Several years ago I had the opportunity to talk with a well-known numismatist on this very subject. He said, that to the best of his knowledge, it was a matter of politics. There was a faction in Congress which had violently opposed the change from the large to the small cent in 1856-57. Their wrath had not yet subsided in 1858, so when they proposed a change of the design from the Flying Eagle type, apparently for aesthetic reasons, those who had advocated the small cent originally agreed t o go along with them, thereby giving them a small victory of their own. This is an interesting and seemingly logical version and might be worthy of further consideration. Records of these debates should still exist in the National Archives."

Have any of our readers any comments? If so, I would be glad to receive them and possibly be able to write a follow-up article on this most interesting phase of our numismatic history.

—Lesley G. Lodge

———CSNA———

Silver bullet money circulated from about 1200 A.D. to almost 1900 A.D. in Siam.

Netherlands has been surpassed as the commercial giant of Europe by its larger and more powerful neighbors; nonetheless, it is still a great trading country. Holding its strategic location as the gateway to Europe, has made it an important center of finance, banking, insurance and air transportation. Its bustling port cities, lying athwart the Rhine, have helped to make it one of the great maritime powers.

With a relatively small force, the Netherlands was able to control an empire 60 times larger than the home country, and to assemble one of the most profitable colonial empires of the world.

This prospectus has been designed to show the relationship between the growth of a nation and the development of its coins. The various historic milestones are in every case reflected in a particular issue or series of coins. When the colonies were prosperous, more denominations were placed in circulation to take care of the finer shades of commercial life. It is extremely significant that such a tiny area as Holland should be so rich in history and at the same time occupy such a prominent position in the field of numismatics. /

CURATOR'S COMMENTS

Four more names have joined the list of donors to CSNA's Californiana collection. **Dr. Calvert Emmons, Mrs. Pauline Ney, Fred Coops, Jr.,** and the **Redding Chamber of Commerce** added about fifty coins to the cabinet since the last report. Among these items is the first gold coin to enter the collection. It is a souvenir of the Olympic Games when they were held in Los Angeles; and is designed along the lines of the souvenir quarter dollars of the gold rush period.

Another item is a beautiful uncirculated "S" mint silver dollar of the Morgan type, for the San Francisco type set planned by CSNA. This, along with the few other "S" mint coins, will be the nucleus of our San Francisco type set.

A milestone was passed this last month when the collection passed the one-drawer and expanded into a two-drawer cabinet. There are more than 1000 items in the collection now, and it is growing rapidly. At some future convention the whole group may be displayed.

What's in the future for the California Collection? — Whatever you make it! Our collections seems almost nothing without a type set of our own mint's output. What have you to offer for this project? Either bring items to the Long Beach convention, or mail them to me. What have you for this worthy project?

BRYAN O. BURKE JR.
2364 North "G" Street
San Bernardino, Calif.

Editor's Page . . . .

Replicas, Copies and Restrikes

By RUSSELL RULAU

Collectors, do you want a real rarity? In this year of 1962 you may not have to go through the pain of waiting for one to come on the market so that you can purchase it like your forebears in the game of numismatics had to. Chances are that, if the item in question is really scarce, some enterprising soul will produce it for you under the guise of being a "restrike," "replica," "copy," "electro," "cast," "struck copy," or some other name (the word "forgery" is seldom used in this regard, so you'll have to watch for a more innocuous synonym—perhaps one that hasn't even been invented yet).

Another thing, collectors, don't feel that your particular specialty is being overlooked. The purveyors of replicas are quite broad-minded and are extending their activities to include all fields of numismatics. Even crown collectors are now fortunate enough to be able to purchase restrikes of the 1486 Austrian Dickthaler. Colonial collectors are afforded the opportunity of adding a replica Brasher Doubloon (in a suitable range of metals to suit their individual tastes). Collectors of Civil War items may purchase restrikes of Lovett's Confederate Cent, again in a suitable range of metallic content.

For the discriminating so-called dollar collector, we have "restrikes" of the "copy" by Dickeson of the Continental Dollar of 1776. An entire range of facsimiles of Confederate, Southern States and Broken Bank currency notes are available to the serious note collector, many of them, unmarred by the offending word "copy" any place on their beautiful sides.

For educational purposes, an entire series of replicas of merchant cards, political tokens and rare medals is available. This market is even becoming competitive to the point where a number of different companies are offering roughly similar items from a certain Eastern city.

Do you collect Mexicana? Here indeed you are fortunate, because the range of cast copies, struck copies and other copies is broadening deeply so that all types of coins, otherwise unobtainable, are coming your way. In their zeal to offer you cob and pillar copies, the makers are even supplying you dates and mintmarks which never existed in the original state. The same holds true generally for the collectors of Spanish-American colonies.

The collectors of United States gold are not being overlooked either. A wide selection of California gold souvenir tokens is available for your purchase.

Do you collect freak and odd regular-issue U. S. coins? More varieties are coming on the market every day. The United States Mint, however, is somewhat uncooperative in recognizing altered dates, added mintmarks, gold-plated nickels and such other oddities, but your benefactors in the trade of producing these items are not nearly so conservative. Should your pocketbook desire an item (and it doesn't exist), it will be made to exist for you; and should it merely be in short supply, that too can be corrected quickly.

The days of dealing in rolls and proof sets may be numbered, fellow collectors, but your readiness to purchase replicas is being generally recognized and this may change the whole course of numismatics in the United States. Your satisfaction in pride of possession is being eagerly catered to and I feel quite sure American ingenuity will provide for your every wish. After all, why should you bother to hunt for the rare items any

more? The coin market just cannot wait any longer for collectors to die so that their collections may come on the market; it is being anticipated and provided for NOW, while your prosperity is high and your demands avid.

It is true that a few stick-in-the-mud coin clubs and societies and some brash individual collectors are speaking out against this sort of thing, but don't for a minute let this deter you from buying whatever you wish. There will always be some minority which tries to spoil your fun and someone else's profit. Some of the numismatic clubs which have spoken out against replicas are really just stodgy bodies out of touch with reality in today's spontaneous numismatic market.

These bodies fail to realize that numismatics is changing and want the hobby to stay the clean, wholesome and competitive challenge it has always been. They reckon without you, the collector, who makes it possible for replica-producers to survive. They really shouldn't do that; it doesn't seem democratic.

However, in fairness to the reader, I must admit that my own sympathies lie with these bodies who want numismatics to stay the way it has been. I cannot seem to get pleasure out of my next-door neighbor proudly showing me the replica he just purchased in uncirculated condition of an original (in much shabbier state of preservation) in my collection. I'll have to admit I still shudder a bit when said next-door neighbor states, "Now I've got one too!"

It's also a bit jarring to see a replica (unmarked of course) of a Pillar Dollar come up for auction in the neighborhood coin club and being offered as an original. But then, if neither seller, buyer, auctioneer nor club management object, why should I?

It would be interesting to hear your views on this subject, fellow collectors.

WHITMAN RELEASES

Two publications have been released by Whitman Publishing Co., Racine, Wisc., and are a "must" in the collector's library.

"United States Commemorative Coinage" by Arlie R. Slabaugh. Each issue is completely covered—as to history and background of the event commemorated; figures are given as to number of coins minted, sold and melted down; as well as much other information pertinent to the coin.

This book of 144 pages, well illustrated, sells for $1.75. If your favorite coin dealer does not have it, it may be secured direct from Whitman Publishing Co.

"Pageant of World Commemorative Coins" by Thomas W. Becker.

This 208 page book, well illustrated, brings to life many of the interesting, historical events of the past 100 years. It does not contain any reference to United States coins, but does cover quite well the commemorative coinage of all foreign countries. All inscriptions on foreign coins are translated; designer's names are given; and mint records listed. Price $3.75.

LIBRARIAN'S NOTES

Abe Kosoff has donated a copy of his latest publication—"An Illustrated History of United States Coinage"—to our library.

I have been kept busy making a few changes and improvements in the cataloging and general set-up of our library. When completed, a full report will be submitted.

In the meantime, donations are gratefully received. What do you have you could donate to the library?

DOROTHY BEAULIEU

———CSNA———

LOTSA CHECKS!

To transfer our money, about ten billion bank checks — totaling 3 trillion dollars—are currently exchanged in the United States each year. In fact, 90 per cent of all U.S. business transactions today are handled by check. And, if one year's checks were laid end-to-end, they would extend 40 times around the world.

The American Trade Dollar

By MRS. HARRY CUTLER, San Francisco

Most of the older American coins have a fascinating history, and I think should be brought out for the benefit of the younger generation, and for ourselves, too.

For quite some time I desired to write about the Trade Dollar, because so often when I wanted to know certain things about this coin, I found a little here and a little there, but never all the facts together. I, therefore, have made an effort to assemble certain important points in this article, so that it might help some future reader. Maybe some day a more complete story will be told.

A surprisingly large number of Americans today have never heard of the American Trade Dollar, and many who have seen it assume it is an early issue standard dollar. Nevertheless, the legend Trade Dollar on it makes it obvious that there is a difference.

In 1873 the last of the standard Liberty Seated dollars were minted, and the same year the first of the Trade Dollars were struck. In the Catalogue of Coins, Tokens and Medals, published by the Treasury Department in 1912, under Pattern Pieces are descriptions of the Trade Dollar patterns submitted by Longacre, W. Barber, Bailey, and Bailey & Barber. The record does not state which one was selected, but the pattern by W. Barber appears to have been the one used. The great similarity between his pattern and the actual coin allows little room for any other conclusion.

William Barber was the fifth engraver to the United States mint in Philadelphia. He was born in London, May 2, 1807. In 1865 Barber was employed as assistant to J. B. Longacre, chief engraver at the mint and on the death of Longacre, January 1869, he was appointed chief engraver, and continued in this capacity until his death Aug. 31, 1879. His son, Charles E. Barber, then was appointed engraver to fill the vacancy caused by his father's death. Besides much original work on pattern coins, William Barber also produced more than 40 medals, public and private. The work on all of them was creditable, but a considerable number are very superior specimens of art. An example of this is the American Trade Dollar, a remarkably beautiful coin in every detail, and though resembling in some aspects the Liberty Seated dollars,

there is a great difference in the entire design.

The obverse, or front, of the Trade Dollar has the figure of a seated woman, representing Liberty, facing full to the left. With bare neck, arms and feet, she wears the long classic garment known as the Greek chiton. Her hair hangs long, but with sides held to the back with what appears to be a cluster of curled puffs. On her head is a small diadem, a symbol of regal dignity and power. In her extended right hand is an olive branch, and in her left hand, which hangs by her side, is an open scroll with the word LIBERTY. Thirteen stars form a semicircle near the upper border, six stars on the left and seven on the right of the figure. The woman is seated on a bale of merchandise, by the sea. Behind and against the bale of goods is a sheaf of wheat. Beneath the bale is a scroll inscribed IN GOD WE TRUST. Below this, in bold large numbers, is the date. There is a small reeded border on both obverse and reverse. In mint language this border is called "upsetting the edge." The coin also has a reeded edge, often erroneously called a "milled" edge.

The reverse of this Trade Dollar has an eagle without shield, facing front with wings out-spread, and with head turned to right. There are three arrows in the right claw or talon, and an olive branch in the left. At the top of the coin is the legend UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. Between this and the eagle is a scroll with the words E PLURIBUS UNUM, and below the eagle is the statement — 420 grains, 900 fine. At the bottom in large letters are the words TRADE DOLLAR.

In contrast with the standard dollar, which weighed 412½ grains, the Trade Dollar was made to weigh 420 grains, with a fineness of 900. This means that it had one part alloy and nine parts pure silver, thus providing a coin comparable to the Mexican peso in quality and weight.

It is sometimes assumed by the layman that our coins always have had the inscription IN GOD WE TRUST on them, but this is not the case. Credit for adoption of the inscription goes to Salmon P. Chase, Secretary of the Treasury during the Lincoln administration. In 1864, when the Civil War had stirred up a great religious sentiment in the country, this inscription was legalized on our coins. The motto E PLURIBUS UNUM (out of many, one) first appeared on the half eagle of 1795, as copied from the Great Seal of the United States. Since then some of our coins did not have this motto, but it is conspicuous on the Peace dollar.

Trade Dollars were struck in only three of the four mints operating at that time—Philadelphia, San Francisco and Carson City. None were struck in the New Orleans mint. The mintmark is indicated on each coin on the reverse below the eagle, either with no mark at all for Philadelphia, or an "S" for San Francisco, or a "CC" for Carson City. The San Francisco mint made the largest number of Trade Dollars, and Philadelphia the least.

The coins minted for circulation date from 1873 to 1878. Philadelphia mint struck a limited number in proof finish each year of issue, and continued making them after the regular issue was discontinued until 1885, but these were never made for circulation. They were intended for collectors only. There is some question regarding the proof coins of 1884 and 1885. Mint records do not report them at all, and it is thought by some collectors that they were the work of private individuals in the mint. These are very rare and sell at a very high premium.

When Trade Dollars were first issued they were declared legal tender in the United States to the extent of $5, but due to the decline in the price of silver bullion Congress repealed the legal tender provision in 1876, and authorized the Treasury to limit coinage for export only. The gold dollar became the unit coin until 1878 when the legal tender provision was restored to the silver dollar, and the first of the Morgan dollars were struck, again weighing 412½ grains.

The purpose of the Trade Dollar was for commercial transactions in China at a time when the acceptable coin there was the Mexican peso, no doubt due to its high silver content. Since we did a great deal of buying in China and had been using the Mexican peso for trading, it was natural that they would want to be assured as to the quality of the new Trade Dollar.

At first the Chinese were dubious about the coin, but finally accepted it, possibly after a slight upward tilting of the price of the commodity, but each coin was carefully weighed and the quality of the silver appraised. Then it was stamped with a steel chopmark, so that the coin would bear their permanent stamp of approval. This process was called "schrofing" the coins, and the one appointed to do the job was called the "schrof." When, in the course of trade, it passed through their hands again, the process need not be repeated, thus saving themselves the extra work of re-examining them. The coin being reckoned only for its bullion value, they had no qualms over defacing it, and since each merchant had his own private chopmark they were often stamped again and again, as they passed through different hands, for they relied only on their own mark.

Now comes a new quirk to the situation. As might have been forseen, some Trade Dollars eventually found their way into the hands of the enterprising seamen with a speculative penchant, who saw a chance to "put one over" on the folks at home. They could buy these dollars in the Orient for 40 cents each, and by passing them in the States on waterfront bartenders and shopkeepers for face value, could make a neat profit! This proved quite a remunerative side-line for the "boys who go down to the sea in ships"—but it was not so good for the saloonkeeper or the grocer who took them to the bank for deposit, for the banktellers were "flabbergasted" at their appearance and refused them!

At this point it was reasoned that the singular thing about this dollar was that here was a coin with the legend TRADE DOLLAR on it, yet one could do anything but trade with it. The depositors had assumed these coins to be legal tender, but they were being rejected at the banks. The many complaints reaching Washington, no doubt caused the government a national headache, until a ruling finally came through to the effect that the banks could accept them on the same basis that Uncle Sam sold them, namely 40 cents for 420 grains, 900 fine. However, the depositors protested, asking: "How can we accept 40 cents for a coin with a stamped value denoting it is one dollar?" Once more the government was in a quandry. Politicians offered all kinds of nostrums but none solved the problem. Finally in February 1887, the coin being so unpopular at home, and not too popular abroad, the law authorizing Trade Dollars was repealed. Congress provided "that for a period of six months all Trade Dollars be exchanged for standard dollars," and the Treasury was authorized to redeem all Trade Dollars which were not mutilated. In recalling these 40 cent coins they were costing the government 60 cents more per coin. But thus it was that the controversial and comparatively short-lived Trade Dollars were discontinued, and no longer used in the channels of trade.

In recent years a surprising number of these coins have turned up from the Orient in uncirculated condition. How so many escaped the mutilating chopmark is a wonder. They were, no doubt, hoarded for many years by private Chinese families and others, and gradually have found their way into the hands of collectors. And a good thing it is too, for it is doubtful that any more American Trade Dollars will be coming out of old China, mainly due to their present change in government. Today, the value of the Trade Dollar, as a collector's item, has increased far beyond its original bullion value. Even the stamped ones are desirable, for some collectors are interested only in Trade Dollars with the different individual Chinese chopmarks on them. These not only make an interesting collection, but the oriental marks on the coin shall continue to be a reminder in the future of the original purpose of the American Trade Dollar.

Author's Note: After this article was written, the November 1961 issue of the **Numismatist** announced the publication of a new book entitled "**The United States Trade Dollar**" by **John M. Willem, Jr.** The book had a limited edition of 500 copies and the price is $10.

———CSNA———

Money finally proved the downfall of Decimal Dan, an ostrich with a taste for small change.

According to a news dispatch from Cape Town, South Africa, the ostrich recently choked on a coin and died, after years of swallowing coins tossed by visitors of an ostrich farm.

World War II – Corregidor

By LAWRENCE G. TYLER

Perhaps many of you read the series of articles by Commander W. L. Marshall, United States Navy, which appeared in the March and April issues of Coin World, pertaining to the disposal and recovery of the huge amount of coins from the Philippine treasury during the trying days of World War II and shortly thereafter.

As a member of "C" Battery, 59th Regiment, Coast Artillery, stationed on Corregidor prior to and during World War II, I had a small part in the handling of these coins prior to their being dumped into the channel off Corregidor.

Due to the lapse of time since this event took place, I cannot give the exact date, but would place the time between 15 March and 15 April, 1942.

As usual the detail of approximately 30 soldiers, of which I was a part, was not briefed as to what the job on hand was, but in short order found ourselves loading and unloading the silver from the Philippine treasury which was located on Corregidor. This silver was stored in bags, which in turn, had been placed in heavy wooden boxes. The weight of each box was, I judge, between 200 and 300 pounds. I am able to verify the contents by the admission that I and my co-workers dropped a couple, and had silver all over the dock adjacent to the South Dock area of Corregidor. One of the boxes contained silver pesos and the other 20-centavo pieces. So far as I know, no mention has ever been made to the effect that the bullion contained coins of a lower denomination than one peso. Perhaps this box of 20-centavo pieces was a lone wolf, but I prefer to believe there were others.

From conversation with sailors in the dock area I learned that the loot was to be taken out and dumped into the bay, to prevent its falling into Japanese hands in the event of surrender.

This was a tremendous undertaking, as perhaps many of you have read what a job it was to transport 1,000,000 silver dollars from the Philadelphia mint to the Worlds Fair at Seattle. This was a very large pile of cash, which left us unimpressed except for the hard work involved.

One soldier confided to me after we were in a Japanese prison camp, that he had dumped one of the boxes into a shell hole, and intended to recover it after the war was over.

I assume the secret of the dumping and its location was given to the Japanese by someone who thought he would gain personal favor from the Japanese, by giving them the information, as it was not long after the surrender of Corregidor that the Japanese were recruiting U. S. navy divers to recover the silver. Among these divers was, as I recall, a man by the name of Solomon, with whom I became acquainted in Bilibid Prison, Manila, during 1944. He informed me that he had just returned from Corregidor, where he had been diving for silver for the Japanese. As the silver had been dumped in water quite deep, he broke an ear-drum from the pressure, and it was perhaps for this reason the Japanese relieved him.

Solomon stated they had been bringing up as little of the silver as they possibly could, and that it was a dirty, dangerous job diving in water so deep and treacherous, with the poor equipment on hand. The Americans were not making as much progress as the Japanese thought they should, so Morro divers were imported from the Southern Philippines. They soon would get the bends, and this tied up the equipment, as the Morros had to spend much time under water to decompress, as they had no pressure chamber. The Japs would pull the Morros up, feed them, then send them back down to decompress.

I have heard that the silver amounted to anywhere from $15,000,000 to $18,000,000. As to the amount, I cannot testify. This much is certain, that there are lots of silver pieces still lying on the bottom of South Channel.

I find it proper to make mention of the amount of money in the hands of Americans at the fall of Corregidor. Many believed that money would be worthless in a prison camp, so they buried it on Corregidor. Others were quite greedy, and tried unsuccessfully to carry it with them. Some were successful, as was I!

At the fall of Corregidor it was common to see an individual with large rolls of bills. As I had deposited most of my money with the Battery Savings Officer, in soldier savings, I had little money. What I did have soon went, as water was at a premium. I was paying Japanese soldiers $10 United States currency for water. My money did not last long, as we were penned up in an open area which was void of shade.

One of my buddies was selected for work detail removing the food from the many tunnels on Corregidor and carrying it to a fairly large boat, which was manned by Philippinos. He was able to buy for little or nothing, and smuggle back into camp, several bottles of whiskey. We decided to drink a couple bottles and sell the rest. So, I proceeded to go among the men yelling, "Whiskey—for sale." The eager men asked, "How much?", and I retorted $150 a bottle. A fellow walked up and said he would take all I had. He opened a bag and started to tear the corners off of large brown paper wrapped bundles of money, until he found a bundle of fives, which he promptly used for payment. I would judge that there was at least $200,000 in that bag. I asked him where he obtained all the money, and he said they were giving it away in Malinta Tunnel at the time of surrender.

My friends and I went among the men turning the fives into twenties, insofar as possible, in order to cut down bulk. On 19 May 1942 when the Japanese removed the bulk of us from Corregidor, the Japanese merchant marines and soldier guards frisked us from one end to the other for money or anything of value. We had hidden our money in the waist seams of our pants, and it went undetected. At this time I thought of the fellow with the big bag of money. I imagine that he died of a broken heart.

It may come as a surprise to you that the Japanese were more delighted to obtain American money than Philippine pesos or Japanese yen all through confinement, as it did not take them long to find that American money "talked" when dealing with the Philippinos, or any other foreigners.

(Our good friend Bryan Burke learned of the small part I had played at Corregidor, and asked me to relay my experiences to the San Bernardino County Coin Club. This I was pleased to do at the June meeting.)

* * * *

OBSOLETE MORMON NOTES

Fred R. Marckhoff (CSNA No. 905), **552 Park Street, Elgin, Ill.,** is compiling a descriptive and illustrated listing of Utah obsolete Mormon Notes, and already has record of 197 varieties. He believes, however, that there are at least that many more.

Marckhoff would appreciate assistance from our members. Anyone having such a note is asked to write him, listing such information as: name of issuer, exact date, town, color of print and paper, size of the note, and any other pertinent data.

* * * *

ROME DISPLAY FEATURES COIN FOR BEARDED

A bronze coin dating back to Peter the Great, czar of Russia, and entitling the owner to wear a beard, is one of the strange pieces on show in the Numismatic Museum set up by the Italian government at Rome's state mint.

The coin has very little intrinsic value, but a considerable historical value as the symbol of an epoch. Peter the Great considered beards a frivolity and a sign of financial wealth.

For that reason, in 1672, he imposed a tax on beards. The coin was the evidence that the tax had been paid and the owner of a beard was entitled to wear it.

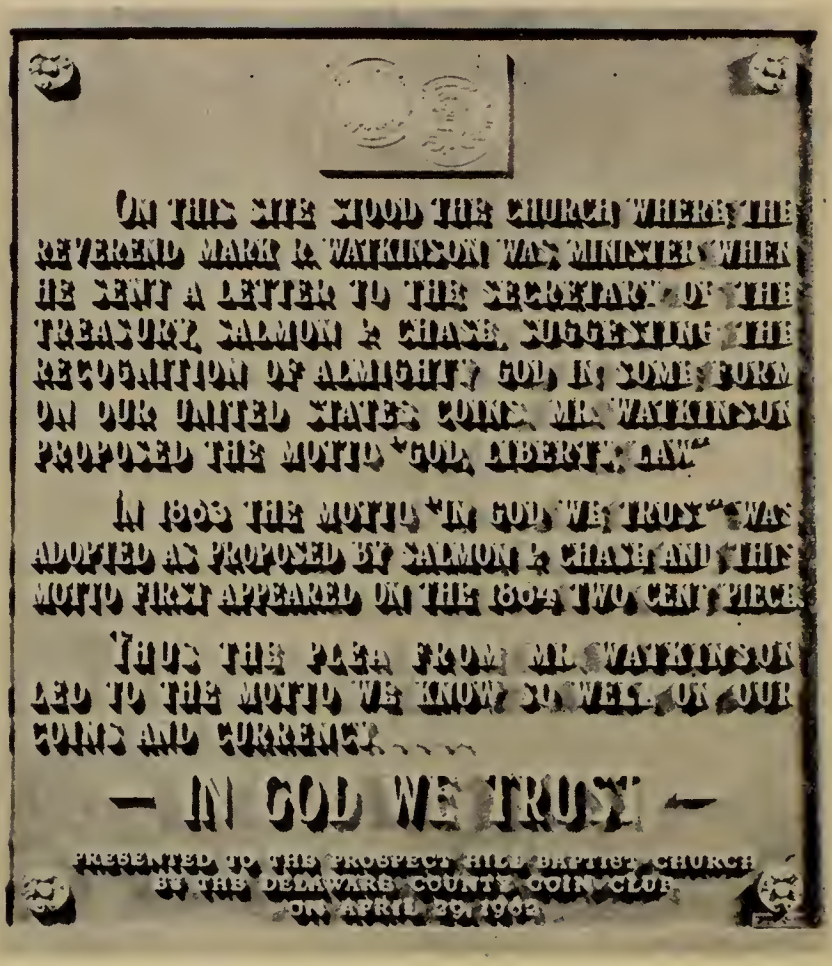
It was Empress Katherine II who finally abolished the strange tax, and the relative tax coins, about 100 years later.

The museum contains some 7,000 coins, worth about $1.6 million at current numismatic rates.

—Coin World, March 9, 1962.

A New Way to Commemorate Coin Week

By HARMER B. COLE, Pennsville, New Jersey



What is National Coin Week? I like to think of it as your chance and mine to promote public interest in our hobby. I, personally, have long since lost interest (as have others whom I have consulted) in the accepted way—that of displaying coins in store windows. My own aversion to this method stems from the fact that I once lost coins from the window of a store that was burglarized. After a near miss on another occasion, I started to look for other ways to promote the hobby.

Being a lover of things historical, I naturally directed my thoughts along that line and suggested to the Delaware County Coin Club in Chester, Penn., that a marker be placed at the site where the Reverend Mark R. Watkinson preached.

"Who," you ask, "is Reverend Watkinson?" He is the pastor who, in 1861, proposed that a religious motto be placed on U.S. coins. The motto he proposed was "God, liberty, law." By this action he sparked the use of mottoes indicating our trust in God on patterns for proposed coins. Finally, in 1863, Secretary of the Treasury Salmon P. Chase suggested the motto "In God We Trust." This was adopted and appeared on the 1864 two-cent piece for the first time.

William C. Boston, George Ramont and I were appointed as a Committee to explore this matter and, at 3:00 p.m. on April 29, 1962, a plaque commemorating Reverend Watkinson's suggestion was unveiled at the Pros-

(Continued on Page 126)

Who's Who In California Numismatics

CELE and BILL HUTT

*

By R. G. McARTHUR

Coin collecting affords many individuals a great deal of pleasure. However, when the collecting is done by a husband and wife team, the pleasure is doubled. In **CSNA** we have several such teams, among them the **HUTTS** of San Francisco.

William Oliver Hutt was born in Jackson, Ky. He attended public schools in Phoebus, Va., and Delaware City, Del., completing his education at S.P. Lee's Collegiate Institute of Jackson, Ky.

Cecelia Hutt is a native of New York City. She was educated in New York and Brooklyn, graduating from Bushwick High School in Brooklyn. Her mother, Mrs. M. Thumler, is presently residing in Long Island, N.Y. A daughter, Phyllis, and four grandchildren live in Texas.

While rather modest about the whole thing, Bill has had a long and eventful career in the U.S. Navy. Having served from 1917 to 1948, he retired with the rank of Chief Gunners Mate. Cele, who "used to be a secretary," says, "We have been married a long time, and now that Bill is retired and no longer goes to sea with the navy, we do almost everything together."

Bill first became interested in coins (and history) after a visit to the Tower of London in 1918. He collects ancient, medieval and modern, being particularly interested in cut and counterstamped medieval coins and coins of Mexico and Asia. Cele, motivated by Bill's interest in numismatics, began collecting about 1946, She collects "everything — mostly coins and medals connected with women."

Bill is a member of the American Numismatic Society, the American Numismatic Association (no. 11347), the California State Numismatic Association (no. 82), the Northern California Numismatic Association (no. 70), the Pacific Coast Numismatic Society (no. 222), and other local clubs. He has served on the Board of Governors of the Brooklyn (N.Y.) Coin Club, and as librarian of the Corpus Christi (Texas) Coin Club. He is at present a member of the Board of Governors of PCNS. In addition to his numismatic affiliations, Bill is a member of the USS Arizona Reunion Association, the Marines Memorial Association and the Presidio NCO Club.

Cecelia also holds membership in the ANA, which she joined in 1948. In 1958, she affiliated with CSNA and PCNS, and is a charter member of NCNA (no. 69). In 1952, Cele served on the ANA Convention Proxy Committee. In 1959, she assisted at the registration desk at the CSNA spring convention, and in 1961 was a member of the PCNS Finance Committee. Cele has written numerous articles for publication. Her "Ptolemaic Queens" appeared in the March, 1959 issue of Calcoin News and the October, 1959, Numismatic Scrapbook. Her article on "Julia Domna, Roman Empress," also published in Calcoin News and Numismatic Scrapbook, won for her the CSNA silver medal for the year 1961. Because of her interest in public speaking, connected with numismatics, Cele was a member for three years of International Toastmistress Clubs.

(Continued on Page 134)

LAFAYETTE HOTEL

Headquarters — 31st Convention

LONG BEACH

November 1 - 4, 1962

Long Beach Convention, Nov. 1-4

By CHARLES M. JOHNSON
CONVENTION GENERAL CHAIRMAN

The Lafayette is Long Beach's finest hotel, used by many organizations for conventions and as a rendezvous for world beauties competing in the Miss International Beauty Pageant. This hotel is noted for its atmosphere of friendliness and service, refreshing ocean breezes, and central location. There is no better place to enjoy a vacation, see many fine numismatic exhibits, hear distinguished numismatists talk about the future of numismatics, develop new friendships, participate in convention activities and collect a few coins.

Long Beach is named for its seven mile long beach, where sand, surf and sun meet. It is located in the heart of Southern California's vacation and sightseeing paradise, only minutes away from Disneyland, Marineland, Knott's Berry Farm and Ghost Town, Hollywood, Chavez Ravine, Catalina and an almost endless list of other exciting events and attractions.

Convention guests may swim in the hotel's aquatic pool or the ocean, stroll along the beach front, visit the west's largest amusement park and fun zone and shop in downtown Long Beach. Excellent meals may be obtained in any of the hotel's three dining rooms or at nearby specialty restaurants. The hotel has 300 guest rooms and lanais, but CSNA members should remember that nearly all convention hotels turn away guests seeking last-minute reservations. To avoid inconvenience, make early reservations by writing Lafayette Hotel, 140 Linden Ave., Long Beach 2, Calif. You may request either hotel or motel accommodations.

This will be the third CSNA convention in Long Beach. Like the two conventions in 1950 and 1957, many new convention records will be established, for Long Beach is located in a beehive of numismatic activity in the heart of the sprawling Long Beach-Los Angeles metropolitan area. Within a few minutes drive there are more than six million people, many cities, sixty-three coin clubs, and thousands of collectors. Nearby are San Diego, Santa Barbara and other heavily populated cities in which there are twenty additional coin clubs and numerous more collectors. There will be widespread attendance from all over the State of California and other western states. There will be delegates from as far away as Canada and New York.

The Grand Ballroom, a spacious, well-lighted, air-conditioned facility will house under one roof, without crowding, all exhibits and bourse, and the auction bid board. This ballroom is the largest single room ever used by CSNA for this purpose, and will contribute much to the enjoyment and convenience of the convention.

Convention Theme

Theme for the convention is "Numismatics in the Future." This theme will be developed by two speakers at the Friday night forum, one a distinguished amateur and the other a professional numismatist, who will look to the future and tell what it holds for collectors and numismatists. This theme will be pursued further at the club officers breakfast Saturday morning, when a series of five minute talks are scheduled to be given by several outstanding numismatists. The audience will add to the discussion of the future by participating in both of these events.

Exhibits and Bourse

All CSNA members and their friends are invited to exhibit. Awards for prize winning exhibits will be made in eleven different classes, with judging based on the CSNA point system. A special award will be given by Long Beach Coin Club for the best exhibit carrying out the convention theme. To win one of these cherished awards is the ambition of our CSNA members. Arrangements for space and cases should be made by writing the **Exhibit Chairman, Kenneth Young, 3125 Marquita St., Long Beach 3.**

Arrangements are being made to

have the bourse dealers feature in a section of each bourse case a choice group of items from their stock, which each dealer feels are desirable coins for the future and which will carry out the convention theme. These special selections will be of interest to every collector. Early bourse reservations are necessary to obtain part of the limited bourse space, and should be made by writing the **Bourse Chairman, Dean A. Duffy, 4467 Linden Ave., Long Beach 7.**

Convention Auction

Don-Lew Co. will handle the auction, their fourth for CSNA, which will feature again the new, streamlined bid board developed by them. This bid board auction, first used at the Sacramento convention last April proved popular and successful. It will be an interesting innovation for collectors in Southern California, where nothing like it has been scheduled before at a major convention. CSNA members and others desiring to sell or consign material for this auction should contact the convention auctioneers, **Don-Lew Co., 4419 Orange Grove Ave., Sacramento 21.**

Convention Committee

Charles M. Johnson, convention general chairman, announces the following Long Beach Coin Club and CSNA members will serve on the convention committee.

William O. Wisslead and **E. Lynwood Sims,** assistant chairmen
Dean A. Duffy, bourse
Kenneth Young, exhibits
Ida Mae Griffin, publicity
Sol Alexander, forum
Howard H. Sweet, security
James R. Ray, hospitality and tours
Bert and **Mary Mead,** banquet and entertainment
Verna Alexander, historian and ladies entertainment
Rudy Gjurovich, sergeant-at-arms
Henry Cutting and **Blain Milliron,** convention facilities
Dan Harley, registration
Don-Lew Co., auctioneer

Banquet and Entertainment

Saturday evening will be the high light in convention activities, with a banquet and entertainment in the Cavalier Room, preceded by a cocktail hour. A fast moving program—without long speeches—is planned for this social gathering.

Since there are so many exciting forms of entertainment, tours, choice restaurants and other activities available for conventioneers in the area, no special tours or events are scheduled. However, there will be available at the registration desk a list of regularly scheduled events and tours, together with help in securing reservations and transportation.

A special program for the ladies will be posted on the bulletin board at the registration desk.

Remember — all CSNA members have a special invitation to this major convention. **See You in Long Beach.**

CONVENTION PROGRAM

Thursday, November 1

9:00 a.m. Official Opening. Registration, Cavalier Foyer. Placement of Exhibits and Bourse, Grand Ballroom.

10:00 a.m. Auction Bid Board opens, Grand Ballroom.

Daily — Tours and Special Events (consult Registration Desk).

Friday, November 2

9:00 a.m. Registration, Cavalier Foyer. Bourse and Exhibits open, Grand Ballroom. Auction Bid Board opens, Grand Ballroom.

1:00 p.m. Ladies Luncheon (see Bulletin Board).

8:00 p.m. Numismatic Forum, Red Velvet Room, subject: "Numismatics in the Future."

9:30 p.m. CSNA Executive Board Meeting, Red Velvet Room.

Daily — Tours and Special Events (Registration Desk).

Saturday, November 3

8:30 a.m. Coin Club Officers Breakfast, Red Velvet Room. Subject: "Numismatics in the Future."

9:00 a.m. Registration, Cavalier Foyer. Bourse, Exhibits and Auction Bid Board open, Grand Ballroom.

10:30 a.m. CSNA Business Meeting, Red Velvet Room.

4:00 p.m. Auction Bid Board closes.

6:30 p.m. Reception and Cocktail Hour, Cavalier Foyer.

7:30 p.m. Banquet, Presentation of Awards and Entertainment, Cavalier Room.

Sunday, November 4
9:00 a.m. Bourse and Exhibits open, Grand Ballroom.
12:00 noon Luncheon, Lafayette Dining Room.
2:00 p.m. Convention Adjourned.

* * * *

CHARLES M. JOHNSON

Convention General Chairman

Charles M. Johnson is an attorney by profession, and an active CSNA worker. He has served on several convention committees; was assistant editor of Calcoin News for a number of years; recently incorporated CSNA as a non-profit California corporation; and is a member of CSNA's Board of Directors.

Johnson is a member of the Board of Governors of the ANA, and a Director of the Long Beach Coin Club. He collects U.S. type coins, paper money, and numismatic literature. His collection also includes some Greek and Roman coins.

For a further and more complete report, see "Who's Who in California Numismatics," Calcoin News, page 70, May 1958.

MEET YOUR CONVENTION HOST

Long Beach Coin Club

By Charles M. Johnson

Your host for the 31st CSNA convention this fall is the **Long Beach Coin Club.** Since organized in 1950, this club has grown rapidly and is one of the larger and more active Southern California coin clubs, recently enrolling its 500th member. In addition to a large local membership, the club also attracts attendance from Lakewood, Wilmington, Compton, Garden Grove and other cities in the Long Beach area.

This will be the third CSNA convention for the **Long Beach Club:** the first was held in 1950, shortly after the club was organized; and the second in 1957 when several new CSNA convention records were established.

From the beginning **Long Beach Coin Club** has had an active and interested membership and capable officers. **Past presidents** of the club are in the order of their service: **Riley Brown, John Yribarne, A. F. Wilkinson, Abel Sampson, Charles M. Johnson, Sol Alexander, Charles L. Ruby, Ida Mae Griffin** and **Howard Sweet.** This year's officers are **William Wisslead,** president; **James Ray,** vice president; and **E. L. Sims,** secretary.

Probably no one has contributed more to the success of the club than its secretary, **E. L. Sims,** who for the past eight years has been the backbone of the club, providing the guidance, continuity and energy so necessary for a successful outstanding organization.

Meetings are held the first Tuesday evening of each month at 350 E. Ocean Blvd., in downtown Long Beach. A dinner meeting of the club officers and directors precedes the regular meeting, during which business items are discussed and planned so that the regular meeting may be devoted exclusively to numismatic activities. Usually the program features a talk by an outstanding Southern California numatist, illustrated by coins or other numismatic items, followed by an auction, refreshments and considerable visiting and trading.

LBCC participates in all Southern California numismatic activities, and each year sponsors a large display of coins at the Long Beach Hobby Show. A four-day affair, this show attracts more than 70,000 visitors. Coin exhibits are prepared by individual club members, who compete for awards given by LBCC for the best exhibits. Club members also serve as hosts for the purpose of explaining the exhibits to the visitors and answering their many questions.

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COIN WEEK

(Continued from Page 120

pect Hill Baptist Church, Lincoln Ave. and Seventh Ave., Ridley Park, Penn.

President William E. Membrano of the Delaware County Coin Club acted as Master of Ceremonies. President Samuel Newsome of the Delaware County Historical Society did the actual unveiling. The plaque was accepted by L. Howard Freeman, Moderator of the Prospect Hill Church. Representing our club was John D. Roberts, first vice president. Vernon L. Brown represented the Chase National Bank (named in 1877 in honor of Treasury Secretary Salmon P. Chase—who was also Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States). Representing MANA and ANA was Arthur Sipe, an officer in both groups.

Minister L. Earl Jackson of the recipient church closed this well-attended ceremony with a prayer.

If you are ever in Ridley Park be sure to visit the church and look for this bronze plaque beside the left entrance.

Don't you agree that this is a worth-while way to celebrate National Coin Week and isn't it high time this historic spot was suitably marked?

Author's Note—Since the writer has just returned from a 24-day stay in the hospital and this article had to be written for publication before the actual presentation day, he asks to be excused for any inaccuracies. The Club and Committee also thank Charles C. Willey and Charles Wilhem of the Lincoln Photo-engraving Company of Philadelphia for the photoengraving of the two-cent piece which they so generously donated for the plaque.

Re-print from Middle Atlantic Numismatic Association Journal, April-May-June 1962 issue.

NOVEMBER AUCTION MOST COMPREHENSIVE

The auction sale at the Long Beach convention, Nov. 1-4, promises to be the best ever, encompassing all areas of numismatic interest.

Don Lew Co., comprised of **Don Thompson** of Reno and **Lew Walker** of Sacramento, have gathered together a most comprehensive grouping of coins, currency, tokens, errors and numismatic literature.

Included among the approximately 1500 lots will be such items as the rare 1798, Flowing Hair Silver Dollar (Bollender no. 31), along with several other early dollars and a fine selection of Liberty Seated, Trade and Morgan Dollars.

Among the miscellaneous lots will be an 1890 proof set; an 1893 mint set; 1839 "O" half dollar; many nice Colonials; Pioneer, U.S. and Foreign gold; many scarce and rare so-called dollars and medals; Canadian coins and currency; Hawaiian; and several choice numismatic literature items. The collectors of mint errors and tokens will find many items to their liking. The sale includes choice specimens of everything from ancients to current coinage and currency.

To balance off such numismatically historical items as a unique Wells, Fargo & Co. set, which includes a choice Wells Fargo medal in its original box, there are also items for the collectors of the more recent issues, with two nice 1918/17 "D" nickels; the 1938 doubled "D" and "DS" nickels; and 1955 "S" Lincoln cent rolls, both circulated and uncirculated.

The auctioneers invite everyone to request a catalog, if not already on their mailing list. The catalogs will be ready for mailing on or about the 1st of October, and may be had at no charge.

DONLEW CO.,
4419 Orange Grove Ave.,
Sacramento 21, Calif.

———CSNA———

In the 1870's a group of California bankers proposed that the U.S. Mint strike $100 and $50 gold coins, to be called "unions" and "half-unions."

From the Desk of the Secretary

NEW MEMBERS

1243 BRYCE, Miss Maxine
Apt. 304, 770 California St., San Francisco 8, Calif.
1244 See note below.
1245 HANRION, Herbert.....3150 Rose Ave., San Luis Obispo, Calif.
1246 YOUNG, Kenneth H.....3125 Mariquita St., Long Beach, Calif.
1247 GRAF, Josephine E.....122 Stuyvesant Ave., Lyndhurst, New Jersey
1248 SHORT, Gorden K.....800 S. Lantana, Brea, Calif.
1249 LAUBSCH, Donald M.....P.O. Box 1553, Indio, Calif.
1250 AXELROD, Robert.....6400 W. 87th Place, Los Angeles 45, Calif.
1251 McKAHAN, James E.....P.O. Box 501, Susanville, Calif.
1252 GRAVES, Olin R.....1320 Lomita Road, San Bernardino, Calif.
1253 McARTHUR, Mrs. Merle.....13445 Hildegard St., Riverside, Calif.
1254 HAWEKOTTE, Mrs. Dorothy.....442 E. Virginia, Glendora, Calif.
1255 HAWEKOTTE, J. Richard.....112 W. Foothill, Glendora, Calif.
1256 BARRETT, William H.....1020 E. Erna, LaHabra, Calif.
1257 SHAKE, Glen R.....1374 Olympus, San Jose 29, Calif.

Note—Received membership and 1962 dues from Charles C. Douglas, but no address.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

1182 ALBUM, Stephen.....22 El Camino Real, Vallejo, Calif.
651 ANDERSON, James J.....5150 Soledad Road, San Diego 9, Calif.
1133 BUCKHAM, John N.....9 S. First St., Walla Walla, Wash.
1124 COOPERSMITH, Muriel....2520 Third St., Apt. 14, Santa Monica, Calif.
897 CRUTCHER, Don.....RR 1, Box 78-D, Alpine, Calif.
67 FANNING, W. R.....Box 7, Rogue River, Oregon
1063 FORD, Art E.....3431 W. 110th St., Inglewood, Calif.
886 FOUTS, Paul M.....725 Joshua Green Bldg., Seattle 1, Wash.
1026 HOLCOMB, Irwin A.....3819 Beethoven, Los Angeles 66, Calif.
906 KLIMAN, Myron.....1117 Lundry Drive, Simi, Calif.
1180 LOPES, John.....P.O. Box 1773, Sacramento 8, Calif.
1055 MAIDHOF, L. J.....307 Coleman Ave., Santa Barbara, Calif.
678 MITCHELL, Laurence C.....3rd QM Bn, APO 39, Frankfurt, Germany
1203 ROBINSON, Douglas E.....Battle Creek, Iowa
675 RUFF, Lloyd L.....P.O. Box 428, Portland 7, Ore.
1141 SONNER, V. L.....14316 Victory Blvd., Van Nuys, Calif.
832 SOUTHERN HUB COIN CLUB.....4441 Lenox Blvd., Inglewood, Calif.
890 TRAGSDORF, Wm. B.....P.O. Box 458, Alpine, Calif.
1143 TURSE, Joseph F.....14225 S. Vermont Ave., Gardena, Calif.
809 WEST VALLEY COIN CLUB.....10001 Havenhurst, Supulveda, Calif.
722 WHITEHEAD, Earl Glen.....110 W. Broadway,Glendale,Calif.
1011 WILSON, Naomi.....P.O. Box 3444, Granda Hills, Calif.

DROPPED — ADDRESS UNKNOWN

1059 FEAN, Catherine

DROPPED — NON-PAYMENT OF DUES

1137 MERGELE, E. R.

MEMBERSHIP REPORT

Membership May 8, 1962	678
New Members, May 8, 1962 to Aug. 15, 1962	14
Dropped from Membership	2
Membership Aug. 15, 1962	690
1962 Dues Paid	613
1962 Dues Not Paid to Aug. 15, 1962	77

DAN HARLEY, Secretary

North of the Tehachapis

By DENNIS OLSWANG

The second annual Coin-A-Rama held by **Central Coast Coin Club** of **San Luis Obispo** attracted more than 500 persons. **Frank Roza** and **John Cobb,** of Consolidated Coin Co., Palo Alto, handled the three-session auction; and 40 dealers had bourse space. Twenty exhibitors used 34 display cases. First prize awards went to: **Kenny Barnes** (United States), **Harvey Rose** (Foreign), **Bill Storms, Jr.** (Odd and Curious), and **Virginia M. Hanrion** (Medals and Tokens); and Best-in-Show to **Knud Clawsen** for his exceptional exhibit of Odd and Curious.

Of special interest was a clock, electrically operated, the face of which was composed of Lincoln cents, and a few nickels, dimes, quarters and halves. Over-all size was about 19 inches in diameter. Above this clock was a sign reading—"Now is the time to start collecting coins." **Herb Hanrion** was the originator and designer of this unusual piece.

An excellent talk by **Norris Baldwin,** "Faking Scarce Dates of Lincoln Cents," was enjoyed by members of the **Diablo Numismatic Society,** Concord, at the May meeting.

During National Coin Week, members set up exhibits in several Contra Costa County libraries and banks. The society now has a paid membership of more than 100 persons.

Theme of the July meeting of the **East Bay Coin Club** was "Other Hobbies." Although a small crowd attended, ten members exhibited and spoke about the other interests in their lives.

At the August meeting, members and guests swapped and purchased coins from each other. Seven dealers were on hand with some choice material. A suggestion was made for each member to bring a junior collector to the September meeting.

In spite of 100 degree heat, more than 70 persons attended the June meeting of the **Fresno Numismatic Society.** The society is in need of about 65 display cases for use in October at the Fresno County Fair.

June meeting of **Liberty Numismatic Society,** San Mateo, featured 10 and 25-cent pieces of the United States.

The numismatic knowledge of the members was tested at the July meeting when a Numismatic Quiz was held.

"Other Hobbies on Parade" was the theme of the May meeting of **Peninsula Coin Club.**

In June the theme was "A Night in Mexico." Members exhibited money from Hacheta De Cobae to Pesos.

Coins of Great Britain and her European colonies were featured at the July meeting.

Vallejo Numismatic Society recently heard their former president, Jack Gray, talk on U.S. half cents. Free appraisal service was offered to the public.

During National Coin Week, **Napa Valley Coin Club** set up exhibits at various banks in Napa.

At the August meeting, **John Mulroy,** president of Vallejo Numismatic Society, spoke on "Mail Order Buying." His talk stimulated an interesting discussion on the pros and cons of this method of purchasing coins.

Walter Wegin was installed as president of the **North Bay Coin Club,** Richmond, at a recent meeting. Serving with him for the 1962-1963 term are: **Glen Schindler,** vice president; **Carl Newkirk,** treasurer; **Marie Trinney,** recording secretary; and **Margaret L. Ellis,** corresponding secretary.

At the 47th anniversary dinner-meeting in June of the **Pacific Coast Numismatic Society, Mrs. Harry Cutler** was chosen for the Honor Award. A plaque was presented to her in recognition of outstanding service to numismatics and numismatists.

Les Lodge read his prize winning paper "Our Lowly Penny" at the May meeting. His talk was accentuated with an exhibit of early mail-order catalogs.

The July meeting theme was "Coins of the Philippines." **Clifford L. Liss** presented his prize winning paper "Coins of the Philippines Under U.S. Control." His talk and his exhibit of proof specimens of Philippine coins was well received.

The May meeting of **South Santa Clara Valley Coin Club,** Gilroy, featured **George Dusio** of Watsonville who spoke on coin grading, with an emphasis on Lincoln cents and Buffalo nickels. **Ronald Chappell** provided an exhibit from his collection.

Approximately twenty displays were shown in downtown Redding during National Coin Week by members of the **Redding Numismatic Society.**

Dr. F. Thompson, former president and founder of RNS, was voted a member of the board of directors at a recent meeting. New officers are: **James Rogers,** president; **Ed Padilla,** vice president; **Elda Lockhart,** secretary; and **James Mix,** treasurer.

RNS now meets twice monthly—the second and fourth Mondays of each month.

Harvey L. Rose of San Diego was Best-in-Show winner with his exhibit of "Medallions of Mexico" at the May **Hayward Area Coin Club** show. This exhibit also brought him top honors in the miscellaneous category. More than 600 people attended the one-day show, which had 30 dealers present. At this event all past presidents of the club received gold plastic life-time membership cards. **James Squires** won first place in foreign displays with his British sovereigns; and in the U.S. division **Caroline Campanella** won first place with her display of Golden State coins of California.

Officials for the show included **Walter Morris,** general chairman; **Norris Baldwin,** bourse chairman; **George Squires,** auction; **Carl Windon,** exhibit chairman; and **Al Evans,** publicity chairman.

At a recent meeting, members of the Hayward Area Coin Club were urged to send cards to Congress to stimulate interest in commemorative coins.

Southeastern Sierra Coin Club at Bishop won third place award in class "C" clubs in the National Coin week competition.

Plans are near completion for the first annual **Northern California Numismatic Association** Exposition at the Jack Tar Hotel, San Francisco, Sept. 7-9. Seventy-five bourse dealers will be present. A special plaque will be awarded to the Best-in-Show exhibit. President **Denis Hooker,** of San Jose, is general chairman.

At the June dinner-meeting **William Pritchard** was installed as president of the **Southern Pacific Coin Club,** San Francisco. Other new officers include: **John McCarthy,** vice president; **Maurice Deffenbaugh,** treasurer; **Desmond Sekany,** secretary; and **Maude Hurrle,** recording secretary.

June meeting of the **San Francisco Coin Club** featured "The Largest Coin in My Collection." The Big Members Auction took place at the July meeting. Many choice items were put on the block. In August, many different items were exhibited for "Other Hobbies Night."

One of the nation's fastest growing coin clubs, attendance has passed the 100 mark at the last four meetings.

OUR NORTHERN NEIGHBORS

Keith Witt was elected president of the **Roque Valley Coin Club** of Medford, Oregon. **Richard McElhose** took the post as vice president, and **Donald Wendt** as secretary-treasurer.

The club meets the first Monday of each month at 8:00 p.m. at the Girls' Community Club, Medford.

OUR EASTERN NEIGHBORS

Irving S. Slomka, Reno, Nev., attorney and official numismatologist of the state of Nevada, on behalf of Governor **Grant Sawyer,** presented an 1878 "CC" mint silver dollar to Governor **Albert D. Rosellini** of the state

of Washington. The governor is the official host of the Seattle World's Fair.

NEW CLUBS

Golden West Junior Coin Club of San Leandro meets the third Wednesday of each month, during the summer, at the secretary's home at 161 Georgia Way, San Leandro. Officers are: **Ken Cameron,** president; **John Peterson,** vice president; **Dave Angeli,** treasurer; and **Mike Lewis,** secretary.

South of the Tehachapis

By CHARLES G. COLVER

FOCUS ON FOREIGNS

The rapidly increasing interest in foreign coins is reflected by recent formation of several clubs specializing in foreign material only.

International Numismatic Society of San Diego is one of these. **Harvey Rose** has been elected president protem.

California Foreign Coin Club of Los Angeles is another. Officers are: **Bob Berman,** president; **Mike Latter,** vice president, and **Irv Brotman,** secretary-treasurer. Meetings are held at 8:00 p.m. the first Thursday of each month at Hope La Cienega Hall, 411 North La Cienega, Los Angeles.

DISNEYLAND BENEFIT AUCTION

October meeting of **Orange County Coin Club** will feature a donation auction. All items to be sold will be donated by members and friends of the club, as well as by local coin dealers.

Purpose of the sale is to raise funds for the CSNA convention to be held at Disneyland, Oct. 1964. This convention promises to be of national importance, and the sponsoring club plans a large budget to insure success.

A printed list of auction items will be mailed out in advance of the October meeting. Several choice items are on hand already.

NUMISMATIC REPORTER

A novel idea was started recently by **San Bernardino County Coin Club** when **Ben Coon** was appointed official numismatic reporter. His duties are to gather interesting bits of numismatic news and report verbally on them at the club meetings.

The idea has been well received, and other clubs should consider giving it a trial.

PONY EXPRESS DISPLAY

Dan Harley, Pomona numismatist, has assembled an excellent display of Pony Express medals, stamps, guns, books and related historical items.

Dan promises to have this collection on display at the Long Beach convention, so everyone there will have an opportunity to view it.

CLUB TO DISPLAY GOLD

San Bernardino County Coin Club has voted to keep the gold type set it won at the Sacramento CSNA convention last April. The set will be mounted in an appropriate plastic holder and used for display at various numismatic shows in the area.

GLENDALE COIN CLUB

Newly elected officers are: **Edwin C. Borgolte,** president; **Dan Suhrie,** first vice president; **Milton Doctor,** second vice president; **Mrs. C. R. Young,** secretary; **Mrs. J. G. Hamilton,** assistant secretary; **C. H. Thompson,** treasurer, and **Clay Read,** assistant treasurer. Installation was by **C. R. Young,** past president.

J. A. Schultz was a recent guest speaker. He has lived many years in China, and his subject was "China and Chinese Currency."

LUTHER COINS AND MEDALS

Rev. John Foerster spoke at the May meeting of **San Bernardino County Coin Club.** A Lutheran minister, Rev. Foerster has been a lifelong student of Martin Luther—and

his subject for the evening was "Coins and Medals of Luther."

HONORARY LIFE MEMBERSHIP

In appreciation of his services to numismatics and numismatists in Southern California, **Richard P. 'Dick' Goodson** was presented with an Honorary Life Membership in **Los Angeles Coin Club.** The presentation was made by the club president, **Walter T. Snyder.**

SAN DIEGO COUNTY FAIR

More than 350,000 persons visited the exhibits of the Tenth Annual Numismatic Show, June 29-July 8, at Del Mar. This show is sponsored by San Diego County Inter-Club Numismatic Council.

Thirty-three exhibitors used 52 cases. **Harvey Rose** won Best-in-Show award with his three cases of Mexican coins and currency. **Patsy Rose,** his wife, won the Elsie Wallace Memorial trophy for her Mexican silver medals. **Hale Pike** won the Best-in-Show award in the Junior division, with his U.S. Presidential and Director of the Mind medals.

First place winners, in various categories, were: **Charles Jackson, William West, John C. Wold, Paul Hamm, Ken Hedges, Al Baber** and **Robert Gee Esteil.** First place junior winners were: **Donald D. Rose** and **Lee Lubrano.**

WHAT TO COLLECT

"What To Collect, and How" was the title of the talk given by **Karl Brainard** at the May meeting of **Orange County Coin Club.** He highlighted some of the collecting opportunities offered by many of the foreign countries. His talk was illustrated by several interesting numismatic items from some of the countries he mentioned.

'SISTER COIN CLUB'

San Diego Numismatic Society's plans are progressing for the adoption of a sister coin club in the city of Yokohama, Japan. One of the society's members, **Cmdr. Stuart Edgerton** is being transferred to Japan, and he will be SDNS's representative to the **Yokohama Coin Club.**

'COIN INFORMER'

A new publication "The Coin Informer" is being published by **S. S. Ellsworth, Jr.,** of Box 314, Nester, Calif. The publication contains information as to meetings of the various San Diego area coin clubs, ads from local dealers, and other pertinent numismatic information of that area.

'THE BRYAN MONEY'

Ruth A. Johnson spoke at the June meeting of **Southern Hub Coin Club,** with the subject being "The Bryan Money." These "dollars" were associated with two exciting Presidential campaigns—1896 and 1900; and are considered by many numismatists as being more than ordinary political tokens, as they represented an important issue on our country's money standard—the single, or gold standard; or the bimetallism standard of both gold and silver.

CULVER CITY COIN CLUB

CCCC continues active in the numismatic field, with outstanding speakers at its meetings; and with its informative monthly publication "The Four C Journal."

POMONA COIN-A-RAMA

The second annual Coin-A-Rama, sponsored by Pomona Valley Coin Club, was held at the Los Angeles County Fairground, June 23-24.

All exhibits were outstanding, and Best-in-Show award went to **Robert Axelrod.** First place winners in various categories were: **James Dodd, Leroy Myers, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Rose, Ethel Stone, Larry Flood, Bert Pennock** and **Mr. and Mrs. Fred Weck.**

HERE AND THERE

Astronaut **John Glenn** has accepted an honorary membership granted to him by **El Monte Coin Club.**

The officers of **Vandenberg Numismatic Society** have managed to get coin supplies stocked on the shelves of the Air Base PX.

Richard DeMers, Garden Grove coin dealer, recently suffered a $3000 coin robbery while returning from a Milwaukee coin show. The coins were taken from his parked car.

Joel Malter, history teacher and sponsor of **Daniel Webster Junior High School Coin Club,** was honored by members of the school club when they presented him with a plaque in appreciation of his efforts in making the club a success.

La Mesa has issued a handsome medal to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the founding of the city.

Victor Valley Numismatic Association will sponsor its first annual Coin O Rama, Sept. 16, at the Apple Valley Moose Lodge.

July meeting of **North American Aviation Coin Club** featured a treasure hunt.

Los Angeles Coin Club was started in 1928 as the California Coin Club. The name was changed in 1947 when the California State Numismatic Association was organized .

Congratulations to **San Diego Numismatic Society** on reaching its 25th year. Also, congrats on its excellent anniversary issue of "The Bulletin."

In appreciation of their many years of service to **Santa Barbara Coin Club,** outgoing officers **Ray Bower** and **Al Edson** were presented with the first two life memberships issued by the club.

Santa Maria Coin Club, founded in March of this year, now boasts more than 100 members.

Ernest Hood, Culver City Coin Club, has created another one of his Lincoln Cent displays. This one features a Lincoln Memorial, made entirely of one-cent pieces.

Echo Park Coin Club was chosen for the name of a club recently organized in the Echo Park section of Los Angeles. It will meet on the third Thursday of each month at the Lions Club, 1004 Echo Park Ave.

Only applicants under 20 years of age will be accepted for membership. in the **Sherman Oaks Junior Coin Club.**

Cyrus Phillips continues his Chautauqua Tour of new bank openings. His collection was on display at the Bank of America branches in Costa Mesa. Hollywood and Santa Barbara.

Nick Engro and **Jack Mackay** have opened The Coin-M-Porium at 2034 Sunset Blvd., Los Angeles. They plan to cater to the youth of Echo Park area, as well as to experienced collectors, with a complete stock of coins and accessories.

Steve Kosoff and **M. Kliman** have announced the opening of their new rare coin business, to be known as Numismatic Enterprises. They are located at 6308 Woodman Ave., Van Nuys.

Joy Parrish, of Lawndale, won second place honors in the ANA National Coin Week competition.

OTHER CLUB SPEAKERS

Henri Heller, Covina Coin Club, June, "Let the Buyer Beware." **John Barnes,** Torrance Coin Club, April, "U.S. Philippine Coins." **Kenneth Young,** Torrance Coin Club, June, "Chinese Dollars." **Dick Young,** Hollywood YMCA Coin Club, June, "Early Quarters and Halves." **William Willoughby,** Culver City Coin Club, June, "Gold."

William Willoughby, Orange County Coin Club, June, "Gold by the Ton." **Eric Warner,** Norwalk Coin Club, June, "Numismatic History and Research." **Eric Warner,** Culver City Coin Club, April, "Numismatic History and Research." **Charles Colver,** San Bernardino County Coin Club, July, "Coins of England." **Fred Clavcria,** Ventura Coin Club, April.

Ray Bower,, Glen City Coin Club, June, "Fractional Currency." **David Haegele,** Orange County Coin Club, July, "My 13 Years of Coin Collecting." **Leroy Borchardt,** Aero Space Coin Club, June, "The Honorable Lincoln Cent." **Robert Carter,** Monterey Park Coin Club, June, "Collecting Coins from Circulation." **Thomas Ward,** Astronautics Coineers, May, "Roman Coinage."

Ed Beals, La Mesa Numismatic Society, May, "Early Spanish Cob Pieces." **Kenneth Young,** Long Beach Coin Club, July, "Ancient Coins." **Joel Malter,** Southern California Ancient Numismatic Society, July, "The Importance of Literature in Collecting Ancient Coins." **Dr. Verner Rich,** Long Beach Coin Club, May, "Coins of India." **Karl Brainard,** 49er Coin Club, July, "Red Book vs Trend."

Oliver Garretson, Southern California Ancient Numismatic Society, June, "Ancient Egypt." **C. H. Cantrell,** 49er Coin Club, June, "Collector Se-

ries and Comparisons." **Slim Dunbar,** Norwalk California Coin Club, July, "Commemorative Coins." **Mel Fishel,** Lawndale Coin Club, July, "U.S. Currency."

Bob McNamara of Heraldic Art, San Diego Numismatic Society, July, "The Manufacture of Medals." **A. F. Anderson,** La Mesa Numismatic Society, July, "Philippine Coins." **Clay Read,** California Foreign Coin Club, July, "Ships on Coins." **Ruth Johnson,** Hollywood YMCA Coin Club, August, "Bryan Dollar." **Thomas Ward,** Oceanside-Carlsbad Coin Club, July, "Collecting Ancients." **A. E. Nicholson,** Los Angeles Coin Club, July, "Counterfeit Coins and Currency."

1962 TRADE DOLLARS

By DENNIS OLSWANG

On sale since April 5, at more than 6000 cooperating business houses and merchants in the State of Washington, are the Trade Dollars "designed as the coin for fun" at Century 21, World's Fair, Seattle.

Two million of these "dollars" were struck by Green Duck Manufacturing Co., Chicago, Ill. (According to a statement made to me by Don R. Newman, Field Director in charge of distribution and redemption of these coins, the press used by this firm to strike these pieces came from our San Francisco mint a few years ago.)

The demand from collectors from all of our states has been heavy, and it is estimated by Newman that so far only about 5% of the issue has been turned in for redemption in "real" dollars, and that about 20% only will eventually be redeemed—the balance being kept by collectors.

These Trade Dollars are in many ways being confused by visitors to Seattle with the various souvenir medals and tokens being sold at the Fair, which has caused some confusion among buyers and merchants who have been asked to accept these medals as a bona-fide dollar.

Redemption expiration date of these Trade Dollars is Oct. 21, 1962.

(Continued on Page 134)

* * * *

FOREIGN COINS??

An apologetic waitress approached her boss recently in his delicatessen store in an Illinois town, and said: "A man paid me with a roll of nickels, and they are all foreign." Her boss took a look—the nickels were all U. S. Liberty heads, all pre-1911.

Redding, Calif., has issued a "commemorative gold dollar," valued at $1 in trade in that city. An estimated 10,000 of these Trade Dollars have been issued; with a redemption expiration date of Nov. 15, 1962.

These commemorate 100 years of history of the City of Redding, from gold mining in that area in 1862 to the present recreation facilities in 1962.

Price $1 per "coin," plus 10c for handling charge. Orders should be sent by mail to the Redding Chamber of Commerce.

CELE AND BILL HUTT

(Continued from Page 121)

Throughout northern California, the Hutts are noted for the excellence of their numismatic talks and exhibits. In recent years, each has won numerous first and second place exhibit awards, at CSNA conventions and regional shows. At the 1962 CSNA spring convention, Sacramento, Bill took first place in Medieval and second in Modern Foreign; while Cele won first place in Ancient.

Aside from their numismatic activities, the Hutts enjoy dancing and sight-seeing. Together they have taken several Adult Education Courses, including "Classical Greek" and "Arabic." Cele also likes to sew —"I make most of my clothes."

A truly remarkable couple! Don't you agree?

Only two types of $50 gold coins were ever officially struck by the United States. Both are dated 1915 and commemorate the Panama Pacific International Exposition. One is round and the other octagonal in shape.

DEFINITIONS

The Speculator—Buys huge ads in the papers, watches the bullion market, mint reports and tote sheets. Can be seen taking fleeting glances over his left shoulder.

The Accumulator—Buys, begs, borrows and steals anything he can lay his hands on. His widow has to call in the junk man and the coin dealer both, in order to settle his estate.

The Collector — Has always one more hole to plug. His car is generally of ancient vintage, and his children are easily recognized by their callow-used feet. He always can give you plenty of reasons why he collects.

The Numismatist—A rare bird indeed. Always knows "what" he collects. His stuff usually gets in the slick paper catalogues, and the man from the Bureau of Internal Revenue is handy when his estate is being scttled.

—San Diego Numismatic Society Bulletin.

The first large English silver coin was a five-shilling piece of 1551 struck during the reign of Edward VI.

EXHIBIT AT SAVINGS AND LOAN

One of the nation's valuable numismatic collections is owned and displayed by the **Newport Balboa Savings and Loan Association** in its Newport Beach home office.

Active interest in the coin and bill collecting hobby began in 1955 when the Association's president, P. A. Palmer, determined that a lobby exhibit of historic bills and coins would be of interest to the firm's friends and guests. In addition to a permanent display of the most interesting coins, other sections of the collection are exhibited on a rotating basis.

While preparing an exhibit, **Abe Kosoff**, manager of the collection, and the firm's president, **P. A. Palmer**, pause to discuss a new acquisition.

Palmer praises Kosoff very highly for his capable management of the collection and states, "Obviously we were indeed fortunate in securing the services of such a man and it is little wonder that under his guidance our firm's small promotional hobby of yesterday has been transformed into a collection of great stature."

Kosoff keeps busy with his many numismatic interests. One of his latest productions is the publication "Illustrated History of United States Coins, 1792-1959," which has recently been released.

This book, exceptionally well illustrated, outlines (as the title states) the history of our coinage. Included are the many and most interesting trial pieces and patterns, most of which are unknown to the average collector.

Price is $7.50 for the regular issue and $12.00 for the special library issue, and may be secured direct from **A. Kosoff, P. O. Box 456, Encino, California.**

Not in the basement, a closet, or the attic—but on the roof! In 1961, a Berkeley, Calif., resident, while sweeping the tar and gravel roof on his home, was surprised to find a $5 gold piece underneath a shingle.

You may find a passable substitute for a ruler in your wallet. A dollar bill is just a fraction more than six inches in length, and can be used for rough measurements.

INDEX TO CALCOIN NEWS

VOLUME 16 — 1962

Winter ..... 1 to 32
Spring ..... 33 to 72
Summer ..... 73 to 104
Fall ..... 105 to 140

SECTION I — AUTHORS

BEAULIEU, Dorothy E.
- CSNA Library Available to Members 94
- Librarian's Notes 114
- Recent Issues of Tokens and Medals 50

BURKE, Bryan O. Jr.
- Curator's Comments 32, 112
- Want to Travel? Be a Curator 81

CARR, Ronnie
- The Pleasure of Gold 12

COLE, Harmer B.
- New Way to Commemorate Coin Week 120

COLVER, Charles G.
- Santa Monica Convention 18
- South of the Tehachapis 26, 56, 100, 130

CUTLER, Mrs. Harry
- American Trade Dollar 115

GOULD, Maurice M.
- Erie Canal So-Called Dollar 43

HARLEY, Dan
- From the Desk of the Secretary 30, 72, 94, 127
- Membership Directory 61
- Pieces of Eight 41

HOGUE, Bill
- From the Desk of the Treasurer 32, 55, 97

JOHNSON, Charles M.
- Long Beach Coin Club, History 125
- Long Beach Convention 123

KAPPEN, Charles V.
- Editor Kappen Resigns 48
- 'So-Called Dollars' to be Published Soon 52

LESSIN, Harry M.
- Norwalk Commemorative Medal 86

LISS, Clifford L.
- President's Page
  - Growth with Strength 2
  - Literary Awards 106
  - Papers Contest 34
  - Summary of the Year 74

LODGE, Lesley G.
- Editor's Page 80
- Exhibiting and Judging 14
- Flying Eagle Cent 111
- History of Convention Host (Sacramento) 44
- Index to *Calcoin News*, Volume 16 - 1962 136
- North of the Tehachapis 23, 53
- Our Lowly Penny 82
- Sacramento Convention 45

LORET, Kurt E.
- Julio-Claudian Dynasty Women 39
- Kipper and Wipper 51

McARTHUR, Robert G.
- Who's Who in California Numismatics
  - Hutt, Cele and Bill 121
  - Shultz, James Norman 22
  - Walker, L.P. Jr. 47
  - Walrath, Louis G. 85

OLSWANG, Dennis
- 1962 Trade Dollars 133
- North of the Tehachapis 98, 128
- Sacramento Convention 90

PARKER, Irene
- The Convention— A Woman's Viewpoint 91

ROSE, Harvey L.
- Genuine or Junk? 74

RULAU, Russell
- Editor's Page—Replicas, Copies and Restrikes 113
- 1860 and 1861 Civil War Cents 8
- Irish Token Coinage 75

SNEDAKER, Paul D.
- Exhibiting and Judging 14

STRAUCH, Milton C.
- Rise and Fall of the Netherlands Empire 107

TYLER, Lawrence G.
- World War II — Corregidor 118

WEBER, William R.
- The United States Half Cent 3, 35

WERLING, Erich
- 15th Anniversary of CSNA 49
- Historian's Notes 103

SECTION II — TITLES AND SUBJECT MATTER

— A —

American Trade Dollar
(Mrs. Harry Cutler) 115
Ancient (Greek, Roman, Biblical)
Julio-Claudian Dynasty
Women (Kurt E. Loret) 39

— B —

Bar-Kokhba Coins 44
Book Releases
Depression Scrip Book
Now on Sale 7
From Barter to Gold 97
How U.S. Coins Are Made 74
Pageant of World
Commemorative Coins 114
So-Called Dollars to Be
Published Soon 52
United States Com-
memorative Coinage 114
British Empire and Commonwealth
Irish Token Coinage
(Russell Rulau) 75

— C —

California Foreign Coin Club,
Organization 130
Chico Coin Club, Organization 100
Civil War, 1860 and 1861
Cents (Russell Rulau) 8
Clique in the Club
(PCNS Bulletin) 2
Coin Week, New Way to Com-
memorate (Harmer B. Cole) 120
Coinivals, Coinaramas, etc.
Central Coast 128
Convair 101
East Bay 25
Hayward Area 24, 129
Lake Tahoe 24
Monrovia-Covina 56
Pomona 131
San Bernardino County 56
San Diego Inter-Club Council 28
Santa Barbara 27
Stockton 25
Ventura County 28
West Valley 28
Victor Valley 132
Willamalane (Ore.) 54
Conventions, ANA
Joint ANA-CNA, Aug. 1962 ..... 52, 84
Conventions, CSNA
Long Beach, Nov. 1962
(31st) 104, 123
Sacramento, April 1962
(30th) 15, 45, 88-93
Santa Monica, Nov. 1961
(29th) 16-21
Convention—A Woman's View-
point (Irene Parker) 91
Curator's Comments
(Bryan O. Burke Jr.) 32, 81, 112
CSNA
Editor Kappen Resigns 48
Exhibiting and Judging
(Lesley G. Lodge and
Paul D. Snedaker) 14
15th Anniversary
(Erich Werling) 49
Incorporated 32
Library Available to Members
(Dorothy E. Beaulieu) 94
Literary Award Point System
(Clifford L. Liss) 106
Membership Directory 61

— D —

Delano Coin Club, Organization 55
Depression Scrip Book
Now on Sale 7
Desert Coin Prospectors Club
County Fair 28
Directory, Membership, CSNA 61
Dollar, American Trade
(Mrs. Harry Cutler) 115
Dollars, 1962 Trade
(Dennis Olswang) 133
Dollars, So-Called, to be
Published Soon 52
Downey Numismatists,
First Anniversary 102

— E —

East Bay Coin Club, Member
of Year Award 99
Echo Park Coin Club
Organization 132
Editor's Page
Charles V. Kappen 48
Lesley G. Lodge 80
Russell Rulau 113
1860 and 1861 Civil War
Cents (Russell Rulau) 8
Erie Canal, So-Called Dollar
(Maurice M. Gould) 43
Exhibit at Savings and Loan 135
Exhibiting and Judging
(Lesley G. Lodge and
Paul D. Snedaker) 14
Exonumist Society
Activities 28
First Annual Convention 59
Seventh Quarterly Meeting 100

— F —

Ferndale Stamp and Hobby
Club, Fifth Anniversary 53
Flying Eagle Cent
(Lesley G. Lodge) 111
Fontana United Numismatists,
Orange Show Participation 101

— G —

Genuine or Junk (Harvey Rose).... 74
Glendora Recreation Dept.
Coin Club, Organization..... 26
Gold, Pleasures of
(Ronnie Carr) 12
Golden West Junior Coin Club.....130
Growth with Strength
(Clifford L. Liss)..... 2

— H —

Historian's Notes 49, 103
Holland (see Netherlands)

— I —

International Numismatic Society
of San Diego, Organization.....130
Index to *Calcoin News*
(Lesley G. Lodge).....136
Irish Token Coinage
(Russell Rulau) 75
Israel
Bar-Kokhba Coins 44

— J —

Judging and Exhibiting
(Lesley G. Lodge and
Paul D. Snedaker) 14
Julio-Claudian Dynasty
Women (Kurt E. Loret)..... 39
Junk or Genuine (Harvey Rose).... 74

— K —

Kappen, Editor, Resigns..... 48

— L —

Librarian's Notes
(Dorothy E. Beaulieu) 94, 114
Livermore Valley Coin Col-
lectors' Club, Organization..... 55
Literary Awards
(Clifford L. Liss).....106
Long Beach Coin Club
History 125
Host to CSNA Convention,
Nov. 1962 123

— M —

Medals
Erie Canal So-Called Dollar
(Maurice M. Gould) 43
Norwalk Commemorative
(Harry M. Lessin)..... 86
Recent Issues of
(Dorothy E. Beaulieu) 50
San Diego Numismatic Society,
Silver Anniversary 60
Membership Directory, CSNA..... 61
Mexico
Pieces of Eight (Dan Harley).... 41
Missile and Space Coin Club,
Organization 101
Money in Space.....104
Monrovia Coin Club,
First Anniversary 102
Monrovia-Covina First
Annual Coin-O-Rama 101
Monterey Peninsula Coin Club,
Seventh Anniversary 99
Morgan Hill Coin Club
(Southern Santa Clara County),
Organization 100
Mormon Notes 119

— N —

National Coin Week
Participation 101
Netherlands Empire, Rise and
Fall of (Milton C. Strauch).....107
Newport-Balboa Savings and
Loan Exhibit 135
New Way to Commemorate
Coin Week 120
1962 Trade Dollars
(Dennis Olswang) 133
North of the Tchachapis..23, 53, 98, 128
Norwalk Commemorative Medal ....
(Harry M. Lessin) 86
Numismatic Society of Northern
California (San Francisco),
Organization 55

— O —

Obituaries
Davidson, Harry Standish..... 13
Carson, Mrs. Agnes Galvin..... 13
Kann, Edward 139
Oriental
American Trade Dollar
(Mrs. Harry Cutler).....115
World War II — Corregidor
(Lawrence G. Tyler) 118
Oroville Coin Club,
Second Anniversary 98
Our Lowly Penny
(Lesley G. Lodge)..... 82

— P —

Papers Contest
(Clifford L. Liss)..... 34
Penny, Our Lowly
(Lesley G. Lodge)..... 82
Philippines
World War II — Corregidor
(Lawrence G. Tyler).....118
Pieces of Eight (Dan Harley)..... 41
Pleasures of Gold (Ronnie Carr).... 12
President's Page
(Clifford L. Liss).....2, 34, 74, 106

— R —

Replicas, Copies and Restrikes
(Russell Rulau) 113
Rise and Fall of the Netherlands
Empire (Milton C. Strauch).....107

— S —

Sacramento Valley Coin Club
History 44
Host to CSNA Convention,
April 1962 .....15, 45, 88-93
San Bernardino County Coin Club,
Orange Show Participation.....101
San Diego Numismatic Society
Anniversary Medal 60
Life Membership Awards.....102
Silver Anniversary Banquet..... 60
San Diego County Inter-Club
Numismatic Council
County Fair Participation.....131
Second Annual Meeting 100
San Jose Coin Club, County Fair.... 24
Santa Monica Convention..... 16-21
Scrip, Book, Depression,
Now on Sale..... 7
Secretary's Report 30, 72, 94, 127
Sierra Stamp and Coin Club
(Grass Valley), Organization..... 55
South of the
Tehachapis 26, 56, 100,130
Space, Money in.....104
Spain
Pieces of Eight (Dan Harley).... 41
Summary of the Year
(Clifford L. Liss)..... 74

— T —

Tokens
1962 Trade Dollars
(Dennis Olswang) 133
Recent Issues of
(Dorothy E. Beaulieu)..... 50
Treasurer's Report 32, 55, 97

— U —

United States
American Trade Dollar
(Mrs. Harry Cutler) 115
Coins, U.S., How Are Made..... 74
1860 and 1861 Civil War
Cents (Russell Rulau)..... 8
Flying Eagle Cent
(Lesley G. Lodge).....111
From Barter to Gold..... 97
Half Cent (William R. Weber)..3, 35
1962 Trade Dollars
(Dennis Olswang).....133
Our Lowly Penny
(Lesley G. Lodge)..... 82
Pleasures of Gold
(Ronnie Carr) 12
So-Called Dollars to be
Published Soon 52

— V —

Vaca Valley Coin Club,
Organization 55
Vallejo Numismatic Society,
Eighth Anniversary 99

— W —

Want to Travel? — Be a Curator
(Bryan O. Burke Jr.)..... 81
West Valley Coin Club,
Seventh Anniversary 101
Who's Who in California
Numismatics
Hutt, Cele and Bill
(R. G. McArthur) 121
Shultz, James Norman
(R. G. McArthur) 22
Walker, Lewis P. Jr.
(R. G. McArthur) 47
Walrath, Louis G.
(R. G. McArthur) 85
Woman's Viewpoint — The
Conventions (Irene Parker) 91
Wonderland Coin Club (Yreka),
Organization 55
World War II — Corregidor
(Lawrence G. Tyler) 118

INDEX COMPILED BY LESLEY G. LODGE, SAN FRANCISCO

OBITUARY

Edward Kann, 82, noted authority on Chinese coinage and author of many books and articles on Chinese money, passed away July 30.

Austrian by birth, Chinese by preference, and American by adoption, he was well known to Californians and to numismatists all over the world. He was ever ready to share his numismatic knowledge with others, and through the years helped many a novice.

He was indeed one of the greatest in the numismatic field.

—LGL

Calendar of Numismatic Events

CALIFORNIA STATE NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

Nov. 1-4, 1962.....State Convention, Lafayette Hotel, Long Beach
Charles M. Johnson, general chairman.....3521 Vista St., Long Beach 3
Deane A. Duffy, bourse chairman.....4467 Linden Ave., Long Beach 7

April 18-21, 1963 State Convention, Sainte Claire Hotel, San Jose
Eldon Beaulieu, general chairman.....785 Harding Ave., San Jose 26

Nov. 7-10, 1963.....State Convention, Miramar Hotel, Santa Barbara
Harry Kaplun, general chairman.....730 Anacapa St., Santa Barbara

Oct. 21-25, 1964.....State Convention, Disneyland

OTHERS

Sept. 7-9.....Northern California Numismatic Assn., first annual convention
Jack Tar Hotel, San Francisco

Sept. 15.....Lake Tahoe Coin Club Festival, Wagon Wheel, Stateline
Merle E. Crandall, general chairman.....P. O. Box 572, Stateline

Sept. 21-23.....Santa Barbara Coinarama, Miramar Hotel, Santa Barbara
Harry Kaplun, general chairman 730 Anacapa St., Santa Barbara

Sept. 22-23.....Southwestern Oregon Numismatic Assn.,
Winema Motor Hotel, Klamath Falls, Oregon

Oct. 6-7.....Tri-City Coin Carnival, Governor's Hall,
California State Fairgrounds, Sacramento

Oct. 20-21.....San Diego Coinarama, El Cortez Hotel, San Diego
Charles Jackson, general chairman.....541 Thorn St., Imperial Beach

Oct. 21.....East Bay Coin Club Coinival, Jack London Square, Oakland

Oct. 28.....Ventura Coin Club Coin-A-Rama, Ventura Recreational Center

Dec. 2.....Hayward Area Coin Club Coinfair, Labor Temple, Hayward

Jan. 30-Feb. 2.....Numismatic Assn. of Southern California,
eighth annual convention, Hotel Statler, Los Angeles

Richard P. Goodson, bourse chairman.....9400 National Blvd., Los Angeles
Pauline D. Ney, exhibits chairman.....817 Wilshire Blvd., Santa Monica